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THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I COME, THE HERALD OF A NOISY WORLD, THE NEWS OF ALL NATIONS LUMBERING AT MY BACK."

VOL. 2.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., SEP. 6, 1876.

NO. 35.

ADVERTISING RATES.					
Spaced	1 Week	2 Weeks	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months
One...	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$7.50
Two...	1.75	2.50	4.00	7.50	10.00
Three...	2.50	3.50	5.00	8.00	10.00
Four...	3.00	5.00	7.50	12.00	16.00
5 Col...	4.00	6.00	8.00	14.00	20.00
6 Col...	6.00	8.00	12.00	18.00	24.00
1 Col...	10.00	15.00	22.00	35.00	50.00

For shorter time, at proportionate rates.

One inch of space constitutes a square.

[Roebester Express.]

There is an exhibition in a store on State street, in this city, perhaps the most remarkable couple in the world—a man and woman who are giants in stature. They are Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Bates, whose home is now in Seville, Medina county Ohio. They are both six feet eleven and a half inches in height, the husband weighing 478 pounds, while the wife weighs 413 pounds. The common-sized visitor, when placed between them, feels very much as Gulliver must have done when he fell among the giants.

Having bid a last farewell to the so-called soft-money party, it would afford me great pleasure could I return to my first love, the Republican party. Can I honestly and conscientiously do so? Let's see. Grant, my old commander, is still at the head of the Republican administration. Once he commanded the loyal ship of State. Unfurled at its masthead was the Stars and Stripes, the world-wide emblem of liberty and freedom. But where do I find him now? Commanding a privateer from whose masthead disgracefully flaunts the "bloody shirt."

THE PRESENT EMBLEM OF SECTIONAL STRIFE

and sectional animosities. Long since the blood stains would have been erased by time from its tattered folds only for the occasional touching up with political paint by the great warriors

and artists—Morton and Blaine.

This craft is manned by a crew of pirates, thieves, dogs—men who have in political strife lost all manhood and respect for the nation. It is unnecessary for me to mention Belknap, Babcock & Co., as part of this crew. The Republican party promises us a new commander in the person of Gen. R. B. Hayes. I believe him to be a good man, but I fail to see in him the Jacksonian

elements necessary to force the Fustian crew to disperse and place in their stead honest men, men who would retrieve the lost prestige of our once honored nation; restore confidence to our people, financially, and through the resuscitating influences thereof bring unbounded joy to the starving thousands. I look back with pride to some of the glorious achievements of this one great party. The liberation of 4,000,000 blacks under the saintly martyr Lincoln, is an oasis in its otherwise desert history, and will be in futurity the brightest gem in Columbia's crown. But how short the respite when the goddess of victory bows her head in humility and shame, and the goddess of liberty sheds bitter tears when they see the same party commence repairing the broken shackles of the blacks and forging new ones to manacle her fairer sons and daughters alike.

Queer Boston Advertisement.

Advertisements in the Boston News papers say: "A young and highly accomplished lady, possessed of rare personal beauty, grace and form, of irreproachable character, reared in the lap of luxury, accustomed to affluence but not to labor, has, by a sudden reverse of fortune, been reduced to poverty." Under these adverse circumstances, the announcements go on to say, this rare young woman has agreed, for the remuneration of \$25,000, to be publicly weighed on the stage of Music Hall. Photographs of her, veiled, and wearing the dress in which she is to be weighed, are offered for sale at a dollar each, and every purchaser may guess her weight, and the correct estimate to be rewarded with \$20,000. Further stipulations as follows: "She has agreed when she steps upon the scales to be weighed to raise her veil, that all parties interested may see the lady they have guessed upon. She has also contracted not to weigh herself, or to be weighed, until she steps upon the scales on the stage." It is not explained why, the photographed woman being veiled, some other person may not be substituted at the weighing, and the ingenious manager thus be enabled to prevent anybody but himself from naming the exact weight.

Boys, Heed This.

Many persons seem to forget that character grows; that it is not something to put on ready-made with womanhood or manhood, but day by day, with here a little and there a little, growing with the growth, and strengthening with the strength, until good or bad, it becomes a coat of mail.

Look at a man's business, prompt, reliable, conscientious, yet clear-headed and energetic. Let us see the way a boy of ten gets up in the morning, works, plays or studies, and we will tell you just what kind of a man he will make.

The boy who is late at meals and late at school, stands a poor chance of being a prompt man. The boy who neglects his duties, has they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying, "I forgot! didn't think!" will never be a reliable man.

THE latest piece of enterprise accredited to the potato bug is that he was seen recently squatting on a piece of eel grass and navigating gaily down Black River, N. Y.

"John," said Mrs. Smith, "don't you think a newspaper reporter has a rather low calling, since he goes about poking his nose in everybody's business?" "Well," replied Mr. Smith, "I believe it is a sort of localizing."

GEORGE ELIOT says that a young man's eyes first open to the world when he is in love. This is not always so. Usually it is when he has gone away from home and had his washing sent out for the first time, and finds among it when it is returned an odd stocking with two red stripes about the top, and long enough to button around his neck.

A FASHION exchange says that "the jibion is now generally used by married ladies."—Norwich Bulletin. This would seem to indicate that a harmless but incorrect method of spelling jawbone is now prevalent in polite society.—*British Free Press.*

Gen. Geo. B. McClellan Comes out for Tilden and Reform.

CONGRO, CANADA, Aug. 16, '78
My dear Sir: Your very kind letter of the 18th has reached me, and I quite concur with you.

Deeply impressed by the gravity of the issues involved in the approaching Presidential election, believing that the honor of the country and the well-being of the people depend in no small degree upon the result, I feel compelled to depart from the reservoir that has become habitual with me, and express the earnest convictions that press upon me.

Under a constitutional government the formation of political parties is a necessary consequence of the diversity of human minds and interests. Sentimentalists in their closets may dream of an ideal Republic, all of whose citizens are perfectly wise, virtuous and, consequently, unanimous; but such a dream can never be realized on this earth, and we must recognize the fact that political parties are not only necessary, but beneficial, acting as they do as checks upon each other. Experience has shown, in all constitutional countries, that when any party possesses uninterrupted power for a very long time, especially when the minority is too weak to interpose any efficient check upon the actions of the majority, the tendency is that the leaders become careless and reckless, forget that there is any power to which they are responsible, look upon office as a personal possession and reward, rather than a public trust, and learn to regard their tenure as permanent. So, too, the legislative bodies become inclined to a system of extravagance, which engenders corruption, facilitates the formation of rings, and finally destroys the prosperity of the people.

The only sure remedy in such a case, is that the people shall, through the ballot-box, place the former opposition in power.

That our country is now in the condition described is proved by the universal and peremptory demand for complete reform by the people, without regard to party.

Among Democrats there is no doubt as to the manner in which the change should be accomplished.

With many Republicans the question is whether they can trust the professions of their party, or whether they must take the disagreeable step of breaking away from old political associations, by leaving the party under whose administration all the evils of which they complain have grown up, and act with the Democrats, who, from the force of circumstances, must necessarily be reformers.

I have the highest respects for the personal character and intelligence of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and believe him to be an upright gentleman; but it seems to me quite impossible that he can change the organization and policy of his party.

The leaders who control and shape its policy would be the same after his election as now, and it is idle to hope for any change in them, or under them.

It is now abundantly evident that had a Democratic House been elected in 1874, it would have been impossible to unearth the various instances of maladministration that have come to light, and it is equally clear that until the Government passes into the hands of the Democrats, we shall never know the whole truth, whatever it may be; and we need to know the truth as to the past, that it may serve to guide us in the future.

Believing, as I firmly do, that every consideration of honesty and sound statesmanship, every true national and individual interest, demands the prompt inauguration of a policy which shall, in the briefest practicable time, reduce every governmental expenditure to the lowest point commensurate with honor and efficiency; regarding the reform of the civil service in its broadest sense, and with it the enforcement upon office-holders of the conviction that their only business is to perform their public duties, and not to manipulate party politics, as an inherent part of this reform; satisfied that it must be accompanied by financial measures steadily directed toward the resumption of specie payments within the shortest possible period, I cannot for a moment doubt that these all-important ends will be best, and in fact only, attained by the election of the candidate of the Democratic party.

But questions of finance and reform

I am very truly yours,

are not the only ones which effect our present and future.

The recent warsettled forever certain vexed questions; for example the asserted right of secession has disappeared in a sea of blood; slavery has been abolished, never to reappear; to the negro has been given the rights of citizenship and suffrage. We have nothing more to do with these results, save to accept them frankly, and watch that they remain intact. After many trials and tribulations, the States not long since arrayed in arms against the general Government, have re-established their relations with the Union, and regained their autonomy.

Generous courtesy toward a fallen, but most gallant foe, and selfish policy, alike demand that we should leave no just thing undone that will restore peace and well-being to the South, re-establish fraternal feelings in the hearts of all our people, and cause our recent enemies to be proud of and love the Government of the Union and its flag. The welfare of the North is inseparable from that of the South, and our country can never attain its full force and vigor until peace, prosperity and kind feeling reign throughout its broad domain.

I believe that this end can best be reached by respecting the autonomy of the individual States, so long as they respect the obligations of the Federal compact.

Allowed to govern themselves, public opinion, self-respect and a regard for their own interests will certainly suffice and to induce the Southern States to place good men in office and to enforce the laws. While

of the opinion that Federal interference should never be resorted to, except in the cases provided for the Constitution, I also think that, if any outrages are committed upon the rights, persons or property of any citizen, whatever his race, whether white or black, and the State authorities neglect or hesitate to do their duty, the General Government should urge and aid them in every legal way to enforce order and justice, and should use all its legitimate influence in that direction.

But I have sufficient faith in the honor and ability of our Southern brethren to believe that, when left to themselves, they will well know how to enforce just laws, and secure the rights of the humblest of their fellow citizens.

In Mr. Tilden I am confident that we have a candidate possessing all the requisites that the exigencies of the times demand.

In a long career he has given us the surest proofs of ability and integrity. It is a very easy thing to preach reform to an opponent, but a very different affair to carry it out in one's own party.

This, Mr. Tilden has had the courage and ability to do. Against great obstacles he commenced and carried through the Herculean task of fighting corruption and pursuing the plunderers in his own party, and it is almost superfluous to say that the courage, energy, untiring perseverance and acumen he displayed in those memorable contests, prove that he possesses in a most eminent degree the qualities so much needed in our Chief Magistrate in the present crisis of our affairs.

In regard to all questions of finance and reform we have the sure criterion of his past to enable us to form positive convictions as to his future.

In his hands may be safely left the task of awarding liberal justice to the South, while jealously guarding the rights of the North, and the issues decided by the great struggle ended, I trust and believe, forever.

When elected I believe that he will enter upon the duties of his high office with the single purpose of serving his country faithfully, and with no lower ambition than that of devoting every faculty to the glorious task of rendering the nation prosperous at home, honored and respected abroad. I would like to appeal to those who in civil life have honored me with their friendship and support, and especially and most earnestly to those men to whom I have appealed in vain—my comrades of the war—and to ask them to stand once more with me in our country's cause, in a civil contest now, as formerly in a deadlier struggle, and support to the uttermost the election of Mr. Tilden to the Presidency.

I believe that the issues now at stake are similar to those for which we fought—the honor and well-being of the nation.

ALL THE printers' ink and the very best efforts of the most scientific liars in the country cannot blot out Samuel J. Tilden's record as an honest statesman.

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AN Illinois editor has struck upon a novel idea. When he finds an item going around without credit, and he wants to republish it, he gives credit to the person and goes ahead.

GEORGE ELIOT says that a young man's eyes first open to the world when he is in love. This is not always so. Usually it is when he has gone away from home and had his washing sent out for the first time, and finds among it when it is returned an odd stocking with two red stripes about the top, and long enough to button around his neck.

Democratic Meeting in Muhlenburg County.

In obedience to a call of the Democratic County Committee, a large and enthusiastic meeting assembled in Greenville, on Monday, August the 28, 1876, (County court,) to select delegates to attend the Convention of the Democratic party called by the Democratic Committee of the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, in calling a convention to meet at Sebree City, on the 7th of September, 1876, and hereby pledge ourselves to support the nominee of

Resolved, 1. That we approve the action of the Democratic Committee of the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, in calling a convention to meet at Sebree City, on the 7th of September, 1876, and hereby pledge ourselves to support the nominee of

Resolved, 2. That we endorse the course of the Hon. John Young Brown, our present worthy and efficient representative in Congress, and hereby extend to him our thanks and grateful acknowledgements for his faithful and efficient services, and for the statesmanlike manner with which he has discharged the responsible duties entrusted upon him as such representative.

3. That all Democrats of Muhlenburg county, who can and will attend, and they are hereby appointed to represent the Democracy of this county in said convention, and are authorized to cast the vote to which she is entitled in said convention.

4. That the delegates from this county are instructed to cast the vote of the county, as a unit, upon all questions that may arise in the convention, a majority of the delegates to control.

5. That the Hon. James A. McKenzie, of the county of Christian, is the choice of the Democracy of this county for representative in the Forty-Fifth Congress, and that we, in convention assembled, recognize in him, a gentleman of untarnished personal and political honor, undoubted ability and integrity, and we do hereby instruct our delegates to said convention to cast the sole vote of Muhlenburg county for him in the convention to be held in Sebree City on the 7th day of September next.

On motion, the resolutions were adopted with but two dissenting voices.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the Monitor, Owenton, HARTFORD HERALD and Hopkinsville New Era, with a request to publish.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

B. E. PITTMAN, Chair'n.

R. E. GLENN, Secretary.

What Was Found in an old Trunk.

A citizen of Hickory county, Mo., last week met with a singular piece of good fortune. While at Kansas City, in September, 1869, he purchased an old trunk, advertised as "unclaimed property," by the United States Express Company, which proved to contain only some valueless articles and dirty clothing.

On his arrival home the trunk was converted into a receptacle for wood, for which purpose it was used till a week since, when being partially demolished, it was converted into kindling wood. Between the wood and zinc bottom was found \$3,085. The trunk bore no marks to indicate who the owner might have been, and the reasonable supposition is that it was shipped to some fictitious name, and contained stolen money, which, either by interference of arrest, or from fears of detection, remained unclaimed for.

An Awful Man.

When quite a youth Governor Tilden wrecked a railroad, roasted and ate his grandmother, aided Arnold to desert to the British, and if elected president, will marry Dr. Mary Walker and re-enslave the Chicago Haunted Souleaves.—[Chicago Times.]

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I am very truly yours,

Geo. B. McClellan.

THE HERALD.

JOHN P. BAKER, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

OF INDIANA.

The Best Bargain Yet.

We will send the Herald to any address from now to the first of January, 1877, for 50 cents. Subscribers at once and get the benefit of all the time.

The Democratic State Central Committee have appointed our esteemed fellow citizen, Prof. W. B. Hayward, assistant editor for the State at large. We thank him for his worthily bestowed.

Wilmington in the position party from within—Gen. Wm. C. Curtis. Certainly, and we suppose the President's recent visit to Deer Park was the first step taken in that direction.

The difference is, just here, Hayes tells what he will do, and Tilden tells what he will do. The one is an equivocation—the other is a pledge.

We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people.—*Our Platform*.—A bloody shirt campaign with money, and Indiana is safe.—Bider Kilpatrick to Governor Hayes.

HONESTY and efficiency should be the true tests for appointment to office, and not political activity.—*Graves' letter of 1872*.—Were Bristow, Jewell, Pratte, Yaryan and Dyer dishonest or inefficient?

I HAVE been led to believe that you were in the Bristow movement.—President Grant to Wm. C. Gossage. Remove Goodloe and appoint Pratt to the Lexington Ky., Pension Agency. President Grant to Secretary Chandler.

We recommend the removal of Collector Casey at New Orleans.—Congressional Committee of four years ago.—Collector Casey yet fills his office of collector and fills the nominating conventions with hishenchmen to prolong the Grant regime in Louisiana.

The Republican administration have had so many questions of higher importance to deal with, that they have not had the time to bestow upon civil service reform that they would have liked, meanwhile, the evil has grown.—*Gen. Ariston in Vermont*. Oh, yes, too busy dispersing the Louisiana Legislature, and securing to certain States a Republican form of government, too busy with San Domingo jobs, too busy with Steinberger and the Samoan Islands, too busy with Sanborn contract, too busy with Credit Mobilier and Crooked Whiskey, too busy with post-trader ships and tomb stone contracts for the dead soldiers of the war, too busy legislating in the interest of the bondholder and against the laboring masses, and lastly, too busy covering the escape of the guilty Babcocks, Belknap, Boss Shepherds and the like of them to pay any attention to the minor task of reforming the civil service. "Purify from within."

Last of General officers on the federal side during the late war who are now supporting Tilden and Hendricks. Maj. Gen. G. B. McCLELLAN, N.Y.

" " W. S. HANCOCK, Pa.

" " H. W. SLOCUM, N.Y.

" " JOSEPH HOOKER, N.Y.

" " JOHN A. McCRANIN, III.

" " JOHN M. PALMER, III.

" " FRANCIS S. N. Y.

" " CASSIUS M. CLAY, Ky.

" " D. C. BUELL, Ky.

" " THOS. L. CHITTENDEN, Ky.

Brig. Gen. J. S. SHIELDS, Mo.

" " JOHN H. FARNSWORTH, Ill.

" " THOS. EWING, Ohio.

" " M. D. MUNSON, Ind.

" " T. T. GARRARD, Ky.

" " GEORGE W. MORGAN, Ohio.

" " H. B. BANNING, Ohio.

" " TUTTLE, Iowa.

But why enumerate further, when their names are legion? Maj. Generals Meade, Roscoe Custer and Blain were Democrats.

Letter From Spring Lick.

SPRING LICK, GRANSON CO., September 4, 1878.

Correspondence of the Herald.

It was the good pleasure of your correspondent to attend the grand festival at Canevville last Saturday. Excursion trains were run on the L. & W. R. R. both east and west of Canevville, for the benefit of those wishing to attend the one of the grandest festivals ever made in the town of Canevville. The affair had been talked of for weeks before hand. Arrangements had been made a sufficiently long time to make it a success, and a success it was. The object of the festival

was to raise money to build a church in the town of Canevville, and every body thought an inscription on the land was necessary to the place, and nearly every vessel in the church had a name on it. The Rev. Mr. Spangler had a vessel in the name of his son, and I think it was named for the wife, too, in part, in keeping with the old custom.

Springfield and Marshall Hill were largely represented. Among the most prominent from the former place were the Misses Routh, Mrs. Rader, Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Bowe, and from the latter place, were Hens. W. L. Conant and W. R. Hayes, T. H. M. Bentin, Esq., and Ed. Thomas Clark of the Garrison Committee. The speaker, Dr. King, provided necessary to make the occasion one of the most enjoyed of the kind ever had in the county. The committee deserves to be complimented on the funds and entertainment of so large a crowd with no excess of disorder. During the whole day there were not less than one hundred who was the last party, intermixed with liquor. This is, however, easily accounted for when I mention the fact that all the bars were closed the entire day.

As every dollar spent on this day on the ground where the festival was held would be appropriated for the benefit of the church, the people generally went down pretty strong at the last nigh. From the Alarie Mass, we hear that on Saturday last a large, laden with about 5,000 bushels of coal, filled to meadys' buoyancy, and dispensed after the night.

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We also learn that on Wednesday last, Mr. W. H. Sims, the weighing boss at the top, while engaged in hooking an empty car at the head of the incline, got his thumb cut off.

The most important transaction in real estate that we have had for some time is the "swap" by Mr. E. C. Smith of his farm in Ohio County, for Mr. G. H. Vicks' Hotel and Saloon in Paradise. The hotel is, at present, kept by Mr. G. M. Wade, who leaves at Christmas to go on a farm in Ohio county, when "Ris" proposes to show us how the thing is to be done.

The partnership here we existing between Messrs. Jared Brown & Tolbert O. Relation in the Greco and Dry Goods business, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and a division of the spoils made. "Tol" retains the store, and Jared contemplates buying a successor or two with his small change.

Rev. R. Y. Thomas proposes to teach a five months school commencing 2nd October. We hear that the necessary subscription is about made up, and expect in another month that all these rough boys will get straightened out good—unless they wear sheet ing pants!

We were pleased to see the reorganization of the Sunday School last week. The only thing that made us sad was to see Brother Phillip with a blanket round his throat, and to be deprived of the pleasure of listening to his warbling.

Mr. R. E. Glenn has just returned from an extended tour in Muhlenburg, Legion, and Butler counties.

Among the places he visited, with which he is invariably impressed is the town of Lewisburg, in Logan county, on the proposed Owensboro & Russellville R. R. where he stayed some days as the guest of Mr. Varughan.

He describes the town as being beautifully located, and the inhabitants as genial and high-toned. The corn crop is splendid, tobacco light, and quality up to usual standard.

We have just had the pleasure of visiting the farm of Mr. W. D. Coleman, who has just received an addition to his already fine stock in the shape of a full blood Cossack ram, and two legs of the small Berkshire breed.

The ram is one year old, weighs 250 lbs, and shed last May twenty pounds of wool. He was sired in England, brought in Canada, the ewes being imported by Mr. Suck, from whom he was bought by Messrs. T. W. Samuel & Sons, of whom Mr. Coleman purchased him for \$83. He is a magnificient animal, and ought to be seen by all your readers who are interested in Sheep Husbandry.

The two legs purchased by Mr. Coleman, one for his son-in-law, Mr. John S. Brown, are from imported sows and bears, and cost \$20 each. They are 4 months old, and weigh 125 each. Mr. Coleman has also some beautiful specimens of the pure Berkshire of his own raising, one two year old hog weighing 450 lbs, being, we think, the finest specimen in the country.

"Why do you sell these fowls?" inquired a person of a man attempting to dispose of some chickens of a questionable appearance. "I sell them for profits," was the answer. "Thank you for the information that they are profits," responded the querist. "I took them to be parrots."

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Paraphrases from Parades.

The Rev. Dr. Y. Thomas of Greenville, has but recently returned from a trip to the West and says, "The country is nearly over." As with the Rev. Mr. Spangler, he was present at the festival, and I think it was the first time he had ever been to Canevville. He was visited by Rev. Conant of Greenville, and latterly by Dr. M. Kilp of Ashland. The combined efforts of these men have done a very good service to the church of about twenty members.

Last week we were favored with a visit from Dr. Wm. D. Wren of Louisville, the representative of the Mississippi Valley Banking Company, who lectured to a very good audience in the school house on the subject of cooperation. At the close of the lecture Dr. Wren organized a branch club of the American Cooperative Union consisting of some of our best citizens, with Dr. King as President. We understand that during his visit the Doctor made a very accurate inspection of the Alarie Works, with a view to their ultimate development with the aid of foreign capital.

Among the visitors in town this week was Dr. J. H. Conant of Longview, Christian Co. His reports are very good.

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A DOLLAR GROCERIES.

SAVED

—IS A—

DOLLAR MADE

By Ben Franklin.

Is This True?

CERTAINLY.

Then trust us it is saving your goods of

E. SMALL,

At the renewed

Trade Palace,

HARTFORD, KY.

He has just returned from the Eastern Markets, where he purchased the largest stock of

GOODS

ever bought for this market, and is daily receiving and opening a fine assortment of

DRY GOODS,

A large variety of

DRESS GOODS,

A full line of Flannels, Linseys, and Jeans, lace style Skirts, splendid Blankets, excellent Conforas, lace Counterpanes,

A good display of Casimores and French Sutings, Table Cloths, Towels to suit everybody,

An immense stock of

MEN'S, YOUTH'S & BOYS'

CLOTHING,

In sizes to fit all.

HATS AND CAPS.

Of every style and quality, Boots and Shoes to fit every foot.

A full line of

THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT 6, 1876.

Moral Littleness.

Small people (speaking in a moral view) haven't even soul enough to cry; but they can feel and whine enough to make up for it. As to wishing the smallest amount of happiness to any fellow creature, it is out of the question. They never have a generous impulse, and are never glad. They can't hope, for their hearts are too small for that. They seem to have come into the world during one of those cold, bleak, gloomy days, when there was no need to make a fire, when the cows were all dry, and when there was nothing to make tea with but dogwood berries and crab apples. They grow up in this same cold, bleak atmosphere, and live in it all their lives. You see their smallness in everything they do or say. You see it in their buying and in their selling, in their talk and in their actions. They are the frogs that constitute one of the plagues of society. They are certainly very much to be pitied. They can't look back and see a single green spot in their lives. They have not made one heart glad, or shed one ray of sunshine upon man, woman or child. Thus they are born, live and die, and as soon as the grave closes over them they are forgotten. —[Western Tobacco Journal.]

Thought it was a Tunnel.

A young couple boarded the northbound Kentucky express at Boston last evening (says the Cincinnati Enquirer). It was at once observed by the passengers that they were "some spoons." The young man evidently was acquainted with the road, for as the train approached the tunnel about ten back of Covington, he prepared for business. Just before the road reaches the tunnel, however, it passes through a short, dark bridge. As the train shot into bridge the young man, not to miss an inch more of the supposed opportunity than he could help, threw his arms around the girl's waist and proceeded to spread his mouth all over hers. Just as he got properly adjusted and secured a moderate suction power about the girl's sweet mouth, and was tightening his grip around her shoulders till the bones fairly snapped, the train as suddenly whizzed into daylight as the moment before it rumbled into darkness. The young man dropped the girl as if she were poison. To aggravate matters still more, after they did get into the tunnel, some one touched up a green light and nipped another embrace just about half way.

How They Married in '76.

A hundred years ago a Virginian belle was not to be won without fools cap and red tape. This was the certificate which the bride had to sign before her lover could get a marriage license: "The bearer hereof has my permission to procure from authority the necessary credentials, which shall duly and honorably merit my attention in the support of my affection, to continue through the end of all things, which shall reflect every ray of honor ascribable to so resplendent an element or segment of my right mind, and which shall henceforth be strictly adhered to the proper form, at my instance and his importunity, in the making valid all things pertaining to the stream of my desire to become his partner in the vigor of my youth, in the morning of affection, properly directed to the momentous obligation of conjugal embraces in endless felicity. In witness to the above I have hereunto, etc., etc."

Influence.

We are touching our fellow beings on all sides. They are affected for good or evil by what we are, by what we say and do, even by what we think and feel. May flowers in the parlor breathe their fragrance through the atmosphere. We are each of us silently saturating the atmosphere about us with the subtle aroma of our character. In the family circle, besides and beyond all our teaching, the daily life of each parent and child mysteriously modifies the life of every person of the house. The same process, on a wider scale, is going on through the community. No man liveth to himself. Others are built up and strengthened by their unconscious leads; and others may be wrenched out of their places and thrown down by our unconscious influence.

"Do birds," asks a magazine writer, "die in natural death?" We know of many who have probably died in that way. We shot at them, anyhow.

A CHAP was arrested in Philadelphia the other day for stealing a clock. The Judge told him that as he had taken another man's time to begin with, he could now take his own time to reflect upon it, and sent him up for three months forthwith.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. James Stuart, Judge, Owenton.
Hon. Jas. Haycraft, Attorney, Owenton.
A. L. Morton, Clerk, Hartford.
H. K. Marcell, Master Commissioner, Hartford.
T. J. Smith, Sheriff, Hartford.
E. L. Wise, Notary, Hartford.
Court begins on the second Mondays in May and November, and continues three weeks each term.

COUNTY COURT.

Hon. W. P. Gregory, Judge, Hartford.
Capt. Sam. K. Cox, Clerk, Hartford.
J. P. Sanderford, Attorney, Hartford.
Court begins on the first Monday in every month.

QUARTERLY COURT.

Begins on the 3d Mondays in January, April, July and October.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Begins on the first Monday in October.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICERS.

J. J. Leah, Assessor, Cromwell.
T. Smith Fitchburg, Covington, Sulphur Springs, etc., H. Bowes, Coroner, Sulphur Springs.
W. L. Raw, School Commissioner, Hartford.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Campbell, No. 1, P. H. Alder, Justice of the Peace, White Oak. Courts held on the 1st, 15th, 29th, June 17, September 1, and December 1, E. F. Tipton, Justice of the Peace, — P. O. Rosine. Courts held March 18, June 15, September 18, and December 1, P. W. W. Ezell, Constable, P. O. Rosine.

Campbell, No. 2, A. N. Brown, Justice of the Peace, — P. O. Rockport. Courts held March 15, June 12, September 2, and December 15, H. J. Wilcox, Justice of the Peace, P. O. Rockport. Courts held March 15, June 2, September 16 and December 2, Isaac Brown, Constable, P. O. Rockport.

Campbell, No. 3, W. P. R. Renger, J. P. O. P. Fordville, Court held March 21, June 18, September 24, and December 15, A. T. Coffman, J. P. O. Corrative Courts held March 16, June 28, September 15, and December 31, S. L. Falkerson, Constable, P. O. Falkerson.

Campbell, No. 4, — P. O. Rockport, Courts held March 16, June 18, September 15, and December 31, S. L. Falkerson, Constable, P. O. Falkerson.

Campbell, No. 5, W. R. Colb, J. P. O. Rockport, Courts held March 16, June 19, September 1, December 1, J. L. Burton, J. P. O. Rockport, Courts held March 15, June 12, September 22, December 15, J. L. Harder, constable, P. O. Rockport.

Campbell, No. 6, C. S. McElroy, J. P. O. Whiteside, Daviess county, Courts held March 9, June 21, September 3, December 15, James Miller, J. P. O. Whiteside, Daviess county, Courts held March 22, September 23, December 15, W. D. Hodges, Constable, P. O. Whiteside, Daviess county, does the business.

Hartford district No. 7, J. P. Cooper, J. P. O. Beaver Dam, Courts held March 13, June 20, September 14, December 20, A. B. Bennett, J. P. O. Beaver Dam, Courts held March 28, June 13, September 28, December 14, — constable.

Hartford district No. 8, — P. O. Rockport, Courts held March 15, June 12, September 21, December 15, — constable.

Hartford district No. 9, — P. O. Rockport, Courts held March 11, June 24, September 13, December 28, John M. Leah, J. P. O. Beaver Dam, Courts held March 28, June 13, September 28, December 14, — constable.

Hartford district No. 10, — P. O. Rockport, Courts held March 15, June 12, September 21, December 15, J. A. Bennett, J. P. O. Sulphur Springs, Courts held March 7, June 20, September 7, December 21, — constable.

Hartford district No. 11, — P. O. Rockport, Courts held March 10, June 22, September 12, December 26, Jackson Yates, J. P. O. Balford, Courts held March 25, June 9, September 26, December 12, E. L. Burton, constable, P. O. Balford.

POLICE COURTS.

Hartford—F. P. Morgan, Judge, second Mondays in April, July and October.

Charles Griffin, Marshal.

Cromwell—A. P. Montague, Judge, second Saturday in January, April, July and October.

W. H. Blankenship, Marshal.

Crooksville—W. D. Barnard, Judge, last Saturday in March, June, September and December.

—Daniel Tishener, Marshal.

Hamilton—J. W. Lankford, Judge, post-office address McHenry, courts held third Saturday in January, April, July and October.

A. J. Carnes, Marshal, post-office address McHenry.

Rockport—James Tinsley, Judge, Mansfield Williams, Marshal, courts held first Wednesday in January, April, July and October.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Baptist—have services first Sunday and Sunday night in every month and Saturday night preceding.

M. E. Church—South—Services third Sunday in every month. W. W. Cook, pastor.

Union Sunday School every Sunday morning half past eight o'clock.

Methodist—have services first Sunday and Sunday night in every month and Saturday night preceding.

Episcopal—have services first Sunday and Sunday night in every month and Saturday night preceding.

Presbyterian—have services first Sunday and Sunday night in every month and Saturday night preceding.

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